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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/642,980	08/18/2000	Radhika R. Roy	3493.86280	8413
26652	7590	05/09/2005	EXAMINER	
AT&T CORP. P.O. BOX 4110 MIDDLETOWN, NJ 07748			KADING, JOSHUA A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2661	

DATE MAILED: 05/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/642,980

Applicant(s)

ROY, RADHIKA R.

Examiner

Joshua Kading

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 42 and 45-68 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 42 and 45-68 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

5 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 47-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- 10 3. Claims 47-58 recite the limitation "the H.323 user". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is not clear if "the H.323 user" is referring to "the called H.323 entity," "the calling H.323 entity," or a different H.323 entity.

 Since claims 47-54 suffer from a vague and indefinite issue regarding the use of
15 the term "the H.323 user," it will be assumed applicant intends this to be the same as the called H.323 entity or the calling H.323 entity. It should be further noted that the called H.323 entity and the calling H.323 entity both equally apply to "the H.323 user" because they both can change roles and become the called or calling entity respectively.

20

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

25 (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

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the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 5 5. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,519,249 B1, Bennefeld et al. (Bennefeld).

Regarding claim 42, Bennefeld discloses, "a method comprising a plurality of activities comprising: receiving, at a wide area network-based intelligent service controller (*figure 3, element 224 for example*), a request to originate a call to an H.323
10 entity, the request comprising an alias address associated with the H.323 entity, the wide area network-based intelligent service controller comprising a... database external to a domain of a calling entity and external to a donor domain of the H.323 entity (*figure 8, block 808; it should be further noted that the system of Bennefeld operates fully well in an H.323 environment as disclosed in col. 2, lines 13-17*); translating, at the wide
15 area network-based intelligent service controller, the alias address to an actual routable network address for the H.323 entity utilizing the... database (*figure 8, blocks 810*); and providing the actual routable network address (*figure 8, block 812*)."

However, Bennefeld does not teach that the database is a "non-gatekeeper database." Although Bennefeld does not teach a "non-gatekeeper database," the
20 function of the "non-gatekeeper database" in applicant's invention and the database of the gatekeeper in Bennefeld are the same; i.e. they both are used to store/retrieve translation information for alias addresses and further routing information of mobile entities in the network.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of
25 invention to use the database inside the gatekeeper of Bennefeld for the database

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outside of a gatekeeper (or not in a gatekeeper at all) of applicant's invention because the placement of the database in one location provides no unexpected advantage over the placement of the database in another location, thus they are obvious expedients of one another. The motivation for using a database inside or outside of a gatekeeper is so that the mobile entities in a network can continue to communicate through the database mapping of the entity's address with its current location.

6. Claims 45-47, 49-52, 55, 62, 63, and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,693,894 B1, Andersson et al. (Andersson).

Regarding claims 45 and 68, Andersson discloses, "a machine readable medium comprising instructions (*figure 3 where all the devices, e.g. 316, 324, 322, etc., are machines with readable instructions, i.e. all are computers designed to operate on the instructions of programs*) to perform a method comprising: at a gatekeeper of a first domain, the gatekeeper associated with a location database, the location database comprising home user location information and visiting user location information (*figure 3, elements 316 are all home location databases and elements 324 are all foreign/visitor location databases; figure 3, element 322 is the gatekeeper*): receiving, from a calling H.323 entity (*figure 3, element 318*) registered with the gatekeeper and located in the first domain, a message comprising an alias address of a called H323 entity (*col. 3, lines 13-19 where although an alias address is not explicitly mentioned, there must be an alias address, i.e. a phone number, that the calling entity uses to call the called*

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entity; it should be further noted that col. 7, line 41 fully accounts for the H.323 standard being used), the message originating a call to the called H.323 entity, the called H.323 entity registered as a home entity in a second domain (figure 3, element 306 is the called entity and its home domain is 314a), the called H.323 entity registered as a visitor in a third domain (figure 3, element 306 as a roaming entity and registered in the visitor domain 314b; the setup of the call initiated by entity 318 is described in col. 3, lines 36-63); receiving a called routable alias address for the called H.323 entity, the called routable alias address associated with the alias address of the called H323 entity, the called routable alias address received from a...database external to the first domain, the second domain, and the third domain (col. 3, lines 53-63 where the gatekeeper is used to translate the dialed alias address into a routable address, such as the RON); and sending the called routable alias address to the calling H.323 entity (figure 5 where the connection is setup between the called entity and the calling entity, therefore the routable alias address was sent to the calling entity so that it may know where to address future communications during the call)."

However, Andersson does not teach that the database is a "non-gatekeeper database." Although Andersson does not teach a "non-gatekeeper database," the function of the "non-gatekeeper database" in applicant's invention and the database of the gatekeeper in Andersson are the same; i.e. they both are used to store/retrieve translation information for alias addresses and further routing information of mobile entities in the network.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the database inside the gatekeeper of Andersson for the database outside of a gatekeeper (or not in a gatekeeper at all) of applicant's invention because the placement of the database in one location provides no unexpected advantage over the placement of the database in another location, thus they are obvious expedients of one another. The motivation for using a database inside or outside of a gatekeeper is so that the mobile entities in a network can continue to communicate through the database mapping of the entity's address with its current location.

Regarding claim 46, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: registering the calling H.323 entity with the gatekeeper (*col. 3, lines 46-52 where since all possible called entities are registered with the gatekeeper and since there is no reason why the calling entity cannot be a called entity, it can be registered with the gatekeeper*)."

Regarding claim 47, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: providing location information related to the H.323 user to the non-gatekeeper database (*figure 4, where the called H.323 entity, and the calling H.323 entity as well, registers with the database, thus providing location information*)."

Regarding claim 49, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: determining that the H.323 user is visiting the first domain (*figure 3, element*

324 is a visitor location database as described in col. 4, lines 36-40 and if the H.323 user is in the database it is then visiting)."

Regarding claim 50, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, farther
5 comprising: accessing a multimedia call forwarding service for the call based upon
information about the H.323 user obtained from the non-gatekeeper database (col. 3,
*lines 53-63 whereby setting up the connection between the entities, a multimedia call
forwarding service has been accessed, i.e. the H.323 protocol itself is a multimedia
protocol and thus any forwarding done within the system is done through accessing a*
10 *multimedia forwarding service).*"

Regarding claim 51, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further
comprising: accessing a multimedia call transfer service for the call based upon
information about the H.323 user obtained from the non-gatekeeper database (col. 3,
15 *lines 53-63 whereby setting up the connection between the entities, a multimedia call
transfer service has been accessed, i.e. the H.323 protocol itself is a multimedia
protocol and thus any transferring done within the system is done through accessing a
multimedia transfer service).*"

20 Regarding claim 52, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further
comprising: determining that the H.323 user is visiting the first domain and associated
with a first H.323 service provider (*figure 3, element 324 is a visitor location database as*

described in col. 4, lines 36-40 and if the H.323 user is in the database it is then visiting and is part of a first network); and placing the call via a second H.323 service provider (col. 3, lines 53-63 where the call is placed to the H.323 called entity through a second network)."

5

Regarding claim 55, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: storing the called routable alias address in a gatekeeper...memory (*figure 7 shows the gatekeepers memory*)."

Andersson however, does not teach that the gatekeeper memory is a "cache" memory. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include use a cache memory in the gatekeeper as a matter of design choice. Cache memories are well known in the art and to use one in a computer device, such as a gatekeeper, would have been obvious. Cache memories are used because they access their stored data fast. The motivation for fast memory access is so that the calling user isn't waiting on the line for an extended period of time waiting for the connection to be set up.

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Regarding claim 62, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, wherein the call is routed via multiple carriers (*figure 3 where each network through which the call is routed is a different carrier*)."

20

Regarding claim 63, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, wherein the called H.323 entity is associated with a common terminal in the second domain and in

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the third domain (*figure 3 where the called H.323 entity 306 is associated with common terminals 312a, 309a, or even terminals 316 which are common to both domains*)."

7. Claims 56-58, 64, 65, and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
5 unpatentable over Andersson in view of U.S. Patent 6,157,401, Wiryaman.

Regarding claims, 56, 57, and 58, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Wiryaman discloses, "wherein an alias address assigned to an H.323 user is kept fixed as the user moves from one physical place to
10 another (claim 56), or logical place to another (claim 57), or from one domain to another (claim 58) (*col. 1, lines 40-47 whereby having an alias address, such as an email address as shown in Wiryaman, it is fixed with respect to your position, be it geographic or otherwise*)."

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the fixed alias address for the purpose of having a set address
15 through which other users can reach you. The motivation being that having a fixed address means that every time you move to another network or geographic location, you do not need to change your alias address, for instance your telephone number, and thus do not need to inform all possible contacts of the new address.

20 Regarding claim 64, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Wiryaman discloses, "wherein the call is a point-to-multipoint call placed to a plurality of called H.323 entities (*col. 2, lines 30-37*)."

It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have a point-to-multipoint call for the purpose of setting up a conference type call. The motivation being so that a plurality of entities involved can be at different locations and still have a conference.

5

Regarding claim 65, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Wiryaman discloses, "wherein the call is a multipoint-to-multipoint call placed between a plurality of calling H.323 entities to a plurality of called H.323 entities (*col. 2, lines 30-37 whereby initiating a multipoint conference call, each entity*
10 *involved can receive and transmit to all other entities involved, thus creating a multipoint-to-multipoint conference call*)." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have a multipoint-to-multipoint call for the purpose of setting up a conference type call. The motivation being so that a plurality of entities involved can be at different locations and still have a conference.

15

Regarding claim 67, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Wiryaman discloses, "wherein the alias address is a transport address (*col. 4, lines 38-42 where the alias address refers to a transport address*)." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to
20 include the transport address for the same reasons as providing an alias address, i.e. to provide a way for entities to roam to other networks. The motivation for roaming mobiles

is to have the most flexible area of communication as possible through the aid of the address mapping.

8. Claims 59-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
5 Andersson in view of U.S. Patent 6,100,918, Lu.

Regarding claims 58, 59, and 61, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Lu discloses, "wherein audio content (claims 58 and 59), or video content (claims 58 and 61) of the call is routed via a different communication path from non-audio, or non-video content of the call (*col. 1, lines 36-41*
10 *where Lu shows the routing of audio and video content in a network through separate paths*)." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the routing of audio and video content through separate paths for the purpose of providing video along with audio for different calling/called parties, for instance those in a conference call (*Lu, col. 4, lines 7-14*). The motivation for doing this
15 is to provide an efficient and economical means for video conferencing.

9. Claims 53 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of "Mobile Internet Access & QoS Guarantees Using Mobile IP and RSVP with Location Registers," Jain et al. (Jain).

20 Regarding claims 53 and 54, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Jain discloses, "determining a service quality (claim 53), or a network reliability (claim 54) for the call based upon information about the

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H.323 user obtained from the non-gatekeeper database (*page 1690, right column, last paragraph, lines 13-page 1691, left column, first paragraph continued from page 1690, lines 1-4 whereby obtaining destination/routing information from the gatekeeper the RSVP, QoS, and reliability of the network can be determined*). It would have been

5 obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the determining of a service of quality and a network reliability for the purpose of reserving resources on a given path. The motivation for doing this is so that if an entity has high bandwidth requirements for instance, these requirements are met through the reservation of the path.

10

10. Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of U.S. Patent 5,862,471, Tiedemann, Jr. et al. (Tiedemann).

Regarding claim 48, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Tiedemann discloses, "notifying the H.323 user of an

15 approximation of a cost of making the call (*col. 2, lines 26-30*). It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the notification of an approximation of cost with the rest of the method for the purpose of allowing the user to decide whether or not to place a call based on the cost of the call. The motivation being that this can save the user money in mobile phone charges.

20

11. Claim 66 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of U.S. Patent 5,764,750, Chau et al. (Chau).

Regarding claim 66, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Chau discloses, "wherein the alias address is an E.164 number (col. 23, lines 5-8 and 16-23 show the alias address is an E.164 number)." It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to make the
5 alias address an E.164 number for the purpose of allowing the gatekeeper to map the address to a network routable address. The motivation is so that communication between roaming entities throughout the network can commence uninterrupted.

Response to Arguments


10 12. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 42 and 45-68 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua Kading whose telephone number is (571) 272-
15 3070. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:30AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chau Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-3126. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

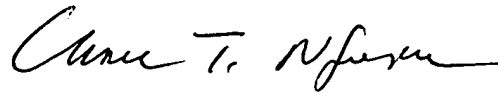
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- 5 For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Joshua Kading
Examiner
Art Unit 2661

10 April 27, 2005



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